British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle Mayo, where subscriptions are received, and all communications may be left. Original articles to be accompanied by the real name and address of the author.

Price 25$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 30$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.

Single Numbers 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following tariff:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3$; three insertions, 5$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis.*

(No. 1281.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

(From the "Gaceta Mercantil.")

Hacienda de Figueras,
at St. Antonio de Areco,
December 31st, 1850.

Beloved Comrade, Don Juan Facundo Quiroga—

Conceiving it needless that I should enlarge upon several other topics which, I am informed by the Governor, are sufficiently explained in the instructions, I shall enter at once upon the subject of the Constitution—

It appears to me, that in seeking the re-establishment of peace and order, so unfortunately disturbed, the strongest argument and the most potent reason which, on all occasions, will be exercised upon the Governors and other influential persons, is the retrograde step which the nation has made, sadly pronouncing the much wished for day of the great work of the national constitution—And, indeed, what else can be deduced from the present state of things throughout the republic?—You and I were willing that the Provinces should apply themselves to the discussion of their own particular constitutions, in order that, after their promulgation, we might have the honour of the ground-work of the great national Charter—With this understanding we exerted our patriotic zeal and our influence, not because we entertained a positive conviction that the proper opportunity had presented itself, but because the Republic, being at peace, and the necessity of the constitution being generally prevalent, we thought we were justified in acting as we did in order to avoid greater evils, and to speak eloquently as to the results as well as the scandalous proceedings which have taken place in rapid succession, and the truly dangerous situation in which the Republic is now placed, the gloomy picture of which leaves us in very distressing circumstances—

And after this, after all the instructions and admonitions of experience, when the light of reason is near, can any one believe that it would be an effectual remedy to precipitate the reconstruction of the State!—Permit me to suggest a few remarks on this subject, for, as we have already remarked in our opinions on this important matter, I wish to place before you in anticipation, and to serve as a basis to itself, a few of the many suggestions which occur to me—

None can be convinced more than you and I, of the necessity of the organization of a general government, and that it is the only means of giving consistency and respectability to our Republic, but can any one doubt that this must be the happy result of all the means adopted in its behalf and favour?

Who attempts to obtain an object by striving in a contrary direction?—Who that wishes to form a regular and compact integral, does not first adjust and regulate in an orderly and distinct manner the different parts of which it is to be composed?—Who forms a regular army from an undisciplined mass without chiefs, officers, discipline or subordination, who are ever ready to unlearn and to attack each other, and to involve others in their excesses!—Does any one form a living and vigorous body in limb that are lifeless, dilacerated, or labouring under any contamination with the most destructive mortification: knowing full well that the first step in the work of society in such a manner that it has scarcely left any resistant behind it, exceedingly its fury even to destroy the most sacred of all, and the only one by which the others could be rebuilt, that is, the individual?—And it is an urgent necessity, in this deplorable state of things, in which the nation now, proceeding at first cautiously and by degrees, and then more rapidly afterwards a general system to embrace them all—Observe that a federal republic is the most complicated and the most calamitous of all conceptions, whenever it is not composed of States already organized within themselves, because each of them preserving its sovereignty and independence in the form of its general power, as regards the interior of the republic, is almost a nullity, and its principal object and essential attribute is the mere authorization of raising its voice in behalf of the confederation, and of its intercourse with foreign nations—Consequently, if within each particular State, there do not exist elements of power to maintain its peculiar order and shape, the formation of a general representative government, will only serve to agitate the whole republic, whose partial disturbance takes place, and causes the continuation of any of the States to spread and extend itself over all the rest—It is for such motives that the North American Republic did not admit the Canadian provinces, the populations and provinces which have sprung up subsequently to its independence, until they were in a condition to govern themselves, and in the meanwhile they have remained incorporated in the category of States, being merely considered as appendages of the Republic—

Besides in the present state of agitation of the provinces all contaminated, by unitarian, jacobin and aristocratic societies which keep up a continual state of intestine sedition which keep all Europe in fermentation, what hopes are there of the possibility of tranquility, in forming the compacts of the Federation, the first step which should be taken by a Federal Congress!—In the state of poverty to which political injustice have reduced all the provinces, how, and with what funds, could, under such circumstances, defray the expenses incidental to a congressional session and the general government!—

The only bonfida of the difficulty which we find ourselves to undertake the government of each particular province, where will those be found who will have to take charge of the interests of the whole of the republic—Shall we deliver the general administration to parties, to ambitious men, to those who are not to all sorts of characters!—Have we not witnessed the constellation of wisdom which, on the day their hands upon a better man to entrust him with the general government, and to whom he should devote his vis, and that he could not organize his ministry without taking the Rector from the Cathedral, and sending for Dr. Angelos to Mr. Thom, to appoint the Minister of Finance, he, by the bye, knowing about as much on that subject as a man born blind knows about the science of astronomy!—In short, considering the mournful sight which the republic now exhibits, which of the heroes of the Federation would dare to take the management of the General Government—Which of them could procure a body of Representatives and Ministers, Federals all, from whom he might expect the advice and cooperation necessary to display becoming dignity, and to acquit himself of the duties of his office, without making a sacrifice of his character and reputation!—There is no doubt that in the present topic, that the principal and most important points alone would fill a larger volume than could be written in a whole month—

The General Congress ought to be conventional, and not deliberative: its duties must be to stipulate the bases of the Federal union and not decide upon them by vote—It should be composed of members whose expenses should be paid by their respective Provinces, without any expectation that others should supply any deficiency, for it is absolutely impossible for Buenos Ayres to do now what it is in power to accomplish in former times—Before the meeting of Congress, the different Governments should agree by unanimous consent upon a place where the committee should be formed, which is to defray the official expenses of the Congress, which expenses are heavy, and much more so than people generally imagine—With regard to the most convenient and suitable place where the meeting will take effect, care should be taken that it offer guarantees of security and respect to the members, whatever may be their way of thinking or discussing: that it is healthy, hospitable and commodious, because the members require moderate terms to adjust themselves—All this is the more necessary, as otherwise many of the individuals whose presence at Congress would be the most useful, would either excuse themselves, or resigning after having once attended, would return to it in a short time to an assemblage of imbeciles, without abilities, knowledge or judgment, and without any experience in state matters—If any one should now ask me, where that place is, I would answer that I do not know, and if another replied that it is Buenos Ayres, I would say that the selection of that place would be the scene of most disastrous and melancholy consequences for this city and all the provinces—That, at the same time, under the blessings of peace and the tranquility of the Provinces, can make it known—The Province would be free from the dangers of responsability, moderate, considerate, of great prudence and experience in the branches of general administration, quite familiar with the condition and state of affairs of our country with the internal situation, local points of view, and also with its position with respect to the neighbouring States and the European powers with which we hold intercourse; because great and very delicate interests have to be discussed and reconciled; and the moment that members are returned, who are not possessed of these qualifications, every thing will be frustrated—Buenos Ayres, as it has invariably happened with our former congresses, their functions ending in disenchantment, some of their members taking along with them and spreading the wide field of their falsehood, and misrepresentations and leaving the country involved in a severe *magnum* of calamities, to which it was never recovered—

That which should be the first subject of discussion in the Congress, is not, as some believe, the establishment of a general government, or the nomination of the Supreme Chief of the Republic—This should be the last of all—The first to be decided in the Congress shall continue to hold the sessions, whether in the place where it is then assembled or in some other—The next step is the formation of a treaty concerning with the manner in which the general government is to be organized, which will explain the number of persons of whom it will be composed, either in the rank of Supreme Chief or the strength of Ministers and what are to be their attributes, leaving unimpaired the sovereignty and independence of each of the Federal States; in what form the election is to take place, what years the legislatures of the provinces are required to possess; where the seat of that government is to be established, and what standing sea and land forces it will be necessary to have in order to secure the Republic in the enjoyment of order, safety and respectability—

The subject relating to the seat of government is usually one of great weight and of great importance, on account of the jealousy and envy which it excites among the other States, and the combination of fonctions which, in the metropolis or capital of the Republic, entails the authority over that particular state to which it belongs—These difficulties are very serious a nature, that they have obliged the North Americans to found the city of Washington, the new metropolis of that Republic, belonging to none of the confederate States—

After having agreed upon the organization of the government, its limits, and the means to establish a mode of erecting it, attention should be turned towards the erection of a national permanent exchequer, to meet all the ordinary, extraordinary and military expenses—Towards the formation of this fund as well as towards the equitable contingent of troops and for the organization of the national army, each of the States should contribute with its quota—This is a delicate point, requiring common consent to take a different determination, considered more proper under the circumstances; for in regard to this there are no fixed rules, and every thing depends on the circumstances that may be entered into, when they do not think it advisable to adhere to the principles which takes its basis from the proportionate number of the population—In discussing these matters, with which are also connected the affairs of our internal debt and of our paper currency, the whole of which forms a part of the subjects which, in fact, are the most vital, the consideration should also be given to our public funds, to the English debt, to the agreement with the national war with Brazil: also to the millions expended in the Republic, the liquidation and the due payment of the acknowledged debt existing since 1824, proceeding from the war of the Independence, and the various other expenses incurred by the provinces on different occasions, under condition of reimbursement, as for instance, for the maintenance of several general Congressional Assemblies—

After having settled these points, in a manner in which each confederate State shall raise its particular revenue, without any prejudice to the general interests of the Republic, after all this has been attended to, the Congress should proceed to the appointment of the Chief of the Republic, and to the formation of a general government—Now, can any one conceive that, in the present deplorable and unsettled situation of our country, such great obstacles can be overcome, and that an understanding can be brought to a conclusion, so arduous and so difficult in its results, than in the most favourable of times, and with the cooperation of men endowed with the greatest abilities, moderation and prudence, could scarcely be realized in two years of the most persevering labour—Will any one say that there are living about the federative system, persuade himself that the creation of a government under such circumstances will not alone be the cause of dissatisfaction of the population!—His persuasion or aid delusion, prevailing among a few persons who are candid in their belief, gives a pretext to others who are perfidious and insincere, and who are disturbing the people with the cry of *Constitution*, to prevent peace and quietness from ever obtaining the ascendancy, because it is from confusion only that that they derive their means of existence—Will the genius of government in a federative republic does not bind together the confederate States, or suspends them united—Its object is not to unite them, but to preserve them as confederates in the presence of other Nations—It does not interfere with any thing that happens internally in any of the other States, nor does it decide in regard on any debate between them—In the first case, the independence of the State alone take cognizance of the case, and in the second the constitution itself provided the means of appointing the Tribunal which is called upon to decide—

In short, under whatever point of view the general government, dissolution destroys it; it is the consequence, the effect, not the cause of the union; and if its absence is to be regretted, its overthrow is much more so, for such an event never occurs without converting the entire Republic into a heap of ruins—

Not having as yet enjoyed, and not having now the happiness of possessing the blessings of tranquility and peace, it is better that it does not exist than to suffer the ravages of its convulsions—We have estimated all the insuperable difficulties which each province encounters in the formation of its particular constitution—And if it be impossible to overcome these single obstacles in the way, how possible to conquer not only these, but such as arise from the disagreement between certain provinces and others!—as disputations to controversy which remains as it were benumbed and softened into oblivion, whilst each is occupied with its own affairs, but which breaks out like an overpowering hurricane which resounds on all sides with thunder and lightning, the moment a general Congress is convened—

It is necessary that we retain men should convince themselves of the delusion in which they live, for if they should succeed in accomplishing their views which would involve the Republic in the most dreadful catastrophe, and I am actuated by no other end if we do not wish to impair our reputation, and throw a taint on our glories, that is not the case there is no nation to countenance such madness, until ceasing to be such, upon the favourable opportunity presenting itself, we may distinctly perceive that we are not in the least share in such striking absurdities, and that if we do assist in them, it is from the same cause as in our power—The maxim that one must place himself at the head of the people, when their determination appears unchangeable, is a very sound one, but it must be with a view of guiding them to moderation, when their course is good, without compulsion, and from a full conviction of the impossibility of their obtaining the object of their wishes—Such was the aspect we have fulfilled our duty: but subsequent events have shown us plainly that in our case there is no other remedy than to allow time to do away, among the people, with the seeds of discord, and to prevent promoting the spirit of peace and tranquillity—

When this become perceptible in all quarters, then will we commence operations, by availing ourselves of pacific and friendly missions, by means of which, without any noise or disturbance, amicable negotiations will be entered into between the Governments, adjusting, in a short time, the points that, until matters will be so arranged that upon the meeting of Congress, we will find every thing nearly settled, and have nothing to do but to concur unitedly in the course which the people of the Republic themselves shall have by that time adopted—

This is slow work, indeed, but it is necessary that it should be so, and this only means that I consider practicable amongst us, after every thing having been destroyed, we have to form ourselves anew as it were out of nothingness—

Farewell, comrade, may God keep you in good health, and grant you success in the performance of your undertakings, and may you, as well as other friends, enjoy similar blessings, that we may find ourselves placed ever from our fellow citizens the perils with which we are surrounded—

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS—

PETITIONS addressed to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, by 5439 FRENCHMEN resident in BUENOS AYRES; and 1735 FRENCHMEN resident in the ORIENTAL TERRITORY; followed by a letter addressed to M. THIERS—

(*Continued from our last.*)

Letter addressed to Mr. Thiers, Representative of the People in the Legislative Assembly, by the French residents in Buenos Ayres and the Oriental State.

SIR—

It would doubtless be very daring in us, humble workmen and pacific Merchants of Buenos Ayres, to attempt to combat your opinions upon the affairs of the Plate, had we not been driven to extremities by such audacity, in the indulgence guaranteed to us by your elevated rank, by your love of justice and truth, and on the other the imperious necessity of detaining, should it be possible for us, the French World, ready to run from your further confidence in incorrect information. It is therefore, that we are compelled to call on you sides of controversy that we now come, on presenting to you our petition to the Legislative Assembly, to appeal to your rectitude, to your adhesion to French interests, persuaded that, if we have not the good fortune to reckon you in the number of our defenders, you will, at least the certainty of always finding you a generous adversary, disposed to respect our motives in a manner unequivocal, and where moreover we alone run the danger of succumbing.

At another era of this long story of the Plate, your name, Sir, which so many times figures as one of the glories of France, was fully associated with all our hopes of prosperity and progress. It was at the time when, President of the Council of King Louis Philippe, we owed to your initiative, the treaty of 1840, the loss of which we feel the more in that they were of very short duration for us; then, as at present, to combat the wise policy of your Government, the honour, of our country, of the commercial interest of France were clamorously invoked, because all such interesting and party spirit affect disinterestedness and patriotism. But all these attempts may also be counted from your eyes the real situation of this affair, and in your memorable intervention in the affairs of Muskau, you did not hesitate by a decisive stroke to separate the real interests of France from the false, and inextricable complications in which it had previously been placed, by alleged false and unjustifiable engagements, that could only exist for those who purposed to serve their own account the powerful co-operation of France. Justice was done by your noble and manly sentiments, executed your prudent inspiration.

Which of us, Sir, could have then supposed, without insulting you, that at a later period, on this same question of the Plate, we should see you present yourself in the Chamber, armed with the very same arguments you had so powerfully refuted, and invoke in your favour the necessity of war against Buenos Ayres, under the point of view of our commerce, threatened by them and the fidelity of France! This very strange contradiction on the part of a judgment so correct as yours, can only be accounted for by us, as the result of incorrect information, by means of which they have endeavoured from a distance to shake your first opinions. Allow us, Sir, in reason of our interest so gravely compromised in the struggle which you cause it to sustain, in the very considerations of the prestige and influence so justly acquired by your eloquence, allow us to examine with you the principal objection you oppose against the re-establishment of peace which Buenos Ayres, and us after it, which we represent in the sagacious of your renowned judgment, our sincere testimony of the facts, the pure and simple exhibition of the truth.

Without following you through all the details of the brilliant demonstration you last year presented to the National Assembly of the causes and circumstances of the decadence of the commercial navigation of France, in silence all points of view, we observe more particulars that you properly accept South America, the River Plate, where your favour so rapid increase, an immense prospect, under the influence of peace. But there an embarrassment becomes very avowable, when from this very condition, apparently so auspicious, you draw powerful arms for your attack on the necessity of the war, which you counsel. What! because according to yourself there exists a single point of the globe where the French commerce still finds ailment, where in place of the decadence that everywhere pursues it, it finds on the contrary elements of increase and progress, can it be necessary to make haste to destroy it, and by either war and destruction, to suffocate the germs of prosperity, even before they have been able to develope themselves! Could it be irrevocably necessary to commence destroying and ruining this precious position, which we find ourselves already more interesting to France of itself than all the maritime colonies that remain to her, under the pretext of securing its progress and importance! A singular prescription, truly, that would tend mortally to wound the very object that it would affect to address to consolidate and develop!

Besides, Sir, in addressing you counsel be the efficacious means of securing that respect, which appears to you so necessary for the honour of the South American communities, which you justly represent proud of their first step and of their ideal of the past, that we do not see how is not also that this new humiliation imposed by force, would excite in the hearts of them the most violent cries of vengeance; and do you believe, for example, that Greece will henceforth appear more respectful with more grateful towards England, after the brutal lesson, Lord Aberdeen has just given her!

We the more readily comprehend your urgency for the war, Sir, seeing the profound belief in which you are, that said reprisals, so essential in the interests of France abroad, had been violated toward us in Buenos Ayres, and that, instead of there finding security and protection, your compatriots had been the victims of spoliations and conflicts, and even of murders exercised upon some of them since 1840. Here we must not now confine ourselves to simple reflections, but justice and truth impose upon us the serious obligation of opposing to such grave assertions the positive testimony, at the risk of finding ourselves in contradiction with the authentic relations of the most honourable men, of the whole country, *such as General O'Brien, &c.* If it be true, that some Frenchmen were molested in the Argentine Republic previously to 1840, it was the result of the state of the blockade, it is not less certain that since that epoch nothing of the kind can be charged on the administration of General Rosas, either in Buenos Ayres, or in any other part of the vast territory that is under his political direction. We will not here attempt to ascertain the truth of certain assertions, and reverse that which is to be taken place in the Banda Oriental, but we repeat to you with all the force of truth, that, in the case in the solicitude, the protection of General Rosas towards us been so decided, so constant, as to obtain the measures of our Government, the violent declamations of the Assembly and the press appeared calculated to provoke him to withdraw from us his favours. It was not there politic, it was not therefore just, to classify as barbarous the Government which, in the midst of the Civil Feuds, residents in the Argentine Republic under his special protection, at a time when in Europe when in Monteviv were pleased to direct the most violent attacks against him.

In the course of these debates, so often renewed upon this subject, we have had been a fact really strange, and somewhat consolatory for us, that we not found a sufficient explanation of it in the interested relations that may have existed in spite of distance. We mean to speak of that sympathy, that solicitude always so actively displayed in favour of the Chief of Buenos established at Montevideo, whilst on the contrary the most glacial indifference characterized reserved from those of Buenos Ayres. In fact how are we to explain this so notable difference, if not by the nature of our relations? Could it be that there, as sometimes happens in the history of families, the affection and care of parents are increased in proportion to the sufferings and assistance required by the weakness of their children? We cannot believe it; because it would be important to suppose that the resistance of a part of our compatriots at Montevideo, to the will of the Chief of Government, could be in the eyes of France a mere meritorious claim, than the tranquillity and the perfect submission of those that reside at Buenos Ayres. We rather find the reason of this anomaly in the system of which you yourself participate, of the little importance of the French interests in Buenos Ayres, compared with those involved in Montevideo. This directly compels us to give you the necessary information of which you have been destitute.

(*To be concluded.*)

RESIGNATION OF H. E. GENERAL ROSAS.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

TUCUMAN—"The Honourable Chamber of Representatives, Considering:

That the resignation which the Illustrious General Rosas insists is contrary to the national wish, and very particularly to that of this Province;

That in case of being accepted, it would be the precursor of great evils, or at least would remove indefinitely the grand destiny at which the Republic aspires;

That this moment at last arrived, when to save the country, it is necessary to combine even the republican virtues themselves, which impel the best of its sons to descend from the post where fate or duty wishes him to be, and is resolved to keep him—

DECLARES,

1st That the Province of Tucuman recognises, with as much gratitude as enthusiasm, the services every day more important, whereby the Illustrious General Rosas has discharged the duties of his high and glorious mission;

2d That it reserves, in the present act, all the faculties conferred on its part on the said

Illustrious General, for the cultivation of the external relations, for the affairs of peace and war, and for the supreme direction of all the national affairs.

3d That from henceforth it accepts, deliberately and freely, all the consequences of this declaration, with all its confidence placed in the protection of Divine Providence, in the valor and patriotism of the Argentines, and in the virtues and wisdom of the Supreme Magistrate who presides them."

SALTA.—"That the people of Salta consecrate their highest gratitude to the Honourable Representation of Buenos Ayres, for its eminent patriotism and lofty policy, in preserving with noble decision the Illustrious General Rosas in the supreme government, to whose great virtues, profound talent, heroic valour and splendid prestige, this Province, the same as the others of the Argentine Confederation, owe the preservation of its tranquility, its prosperous existence, its prospects, and its participation in the unfading laurels of the national glory.

2d. That they in like manner reproduce the inviolable oath of the Independence, compromising in the firmest and most valid manner their lives, fortunes and fame, in the glorious defence of the imprescriptible rights of the Buenos Ayrean Independence, and their Illustrious Chief, the renowned Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas; this we being so solemn that this community will prefer to remain for posterity, as the Salta that was, rather than belie their sacred compromises.

3d. They fully confirm and ratify in H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Illustrious Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Supreme direction of the National Affairs which this Province confided to him.

4th. It presents an ardent vote to your Hon. Corporation, imploring you to persist in the noble and patriotic decision, of not acceding to the reiterated resignation which is made of the Supreme command, and to exonerate him from the despatch of matters which are not of the highest importance, that his precious life, with which the dearest hopes of the Republic are bound up, may not be prematurely sacrificed."

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.—"Y. E. with prudent intelligence foresaw the present events, and with solicitous interest to prevent their development, whenever they might involve results unfavourable to the cause, this being what now presents itself as the most transcendence, the most adverse to the life of the country, that life to which Y. E. has devoted his dearest interests, appears more vehemently to demand from your remembrance of replies, the redress of evils of such magnitude. It is therefore that the undersigned, for himself, and in the name of the Community he presides, on submitting the considerations which he at present takes the liberty of doing, addresses his earnest supplications to you, in order that, in view of the urgent exigencies; and decided to seal your ardent patriotism, by a new public sacrifice of immense glory, you may continue in the worthy mission in which you are at present placed, till the happy day when the Nation, free from the difficulties that environ the prospect of established security, conferring on you the merited honours of the most lively gratitude, and amidst the acclamations of intense joy, grant you the just and merited repose which Y. E. solicits."

SAN LUIS.—"Article 1st—The Provincial Representation of San Luis, on its own behalf, and in name of its constituents, presents a solemn and earnest petition, to H. E. the Illustrious General Rosas, that he may continue in the Supreme Command, which the Province of San Luis, the same as the others of the Argentine Confederation confided to him in the National departments, which he discharges so honourably.

. . . . . .

Article 3d—The Provincial Representation of San Luis, on consecrating this petitionary vote to the Illustrious General Rosas, offers him their fortunes, fame, and existence, that the Representatives and their constituents, for whatever may concern the national honor of the Argentine Confederation, and that of the worthy Chief who at present presides it.

RIOJA.—"Article 1st. The Province of Rioja, in so far as it is concerned, as an integral part of those that form the Argentine Confederation, specially and exclusively constitutes, appoints and recognises Citizen Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Supreme Chief of the State, for the direction and determination of all National Affairs, whether or not he may happen to be at the head of the Magistracy of the Government of the meritorious Province of Buenos Ayres.

2d. The most absolute power is granted him, as regards this Province, that he may proceed in his acts in conformity with the public National character, conferred on him by the preceding article.

3d The recognition of General in Chief of the Armies of the Argentine Confederation, is reiterated in the person of Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, and as such the forces of the Province are placed under and subjected to his orders.

4th. It is solemnly declared that the permanence of the Illustrious Citizen, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, at the head of the direction of the National Affairs of the Argentine Republic, invested with plenitude of authority, is a vital exigence of the country, to save its very political existence.

5th. Henceforth Rioja will give General Rosas the style and address of "Supreme Director of the National Affairs of the Argentine Confederation," instead of "Encharged with the affairs of peace and war, and Foreign Relations," &c., which has hitherto been used.

6th. All the acts and deliberations are approved, which he has exercised and issued under this title, in discharge of the duties which the Province conferred on H. E. Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and therefore a vote of exalted esteem and profound gratitude is accorded him.

7th. So long as the Nation does not establish a National Representative body, and it assembled in Congress does not determine something else, the resolutions contained in the 1st, 2d and 3d articles of the present law, will remain in full vigour and force."

Official Documents—Gaceta Mercantil.

With the view of elucidating the important question of the Resignation of H. E. General Rosas, we have given extracts from the official correspondence of all the interior Provinces; regretting sincerely that the limits of a weekly periodical do not admit of our reproducing the documents at length. They furnish a mass of evidence that merits a careful perusal in the present circumstances.

In matter, form and style, they present an endless variety, that precludes, according to the soundest canon of evidence, all idea, all possibility of collusion or coaction; with a concurrent unanimity as to the essential point at issue, which goes far, in our humble opinion, to decide this vexatious question. We have Governments that speak in the name of their respective Provinces; Provincial Representations that speak in the name of their constituents; acts initiated by the people, and acts confirmed by the direct interposition and vote of the popular masses; but all, from their different routes, converging in the unanimous declaration, *that General Rosas has ably and faithfully discharged the delicate and important functions of his high office*; and in the equally unanimous and unqualified decision, *that for the present General Rosas must remain at the head of the National Government.*

Admitting, as we readily do, the hardships of the case, as regards the personal sacrifices of His Excellency, we confess we can see no way of escape from this solemn verdict of a National jury. It has become a question *sui generis*, without parallel or precedent in the annals of history; and must be disposed of on its own intrinsic merits, guided alone by the light of general principles. In the correspondence extracted we have the elements of a practical solution.

Great deference is unquestionably due to the personal convenience, the personal feelings and wishes of General Rosas; but the Republic too has its claims, its stern necessities, its public safety; and to these, minor and individual considerations must give place. All are willing, nay anxious to afford every facility, every practicable alleviation; but the presence and presiding direction of General Rosas are absolutely indispensable, and therefore admit of no compromise and require no hesitation.

Besides the question has assumed a new and important aspect. It is now evident that the Confederate Provinces distinctly understand, that their delegated authority for National purposes, vests, not in the Government of Buenos Ayres collectively, but in the person of General Rosas individually. From them he received his high investiture; to them he is responsible for its exercise, and they only can release him from the obligations of the implied compact: for it is an axiom of legislation, that the power that creates or establishes can alone abrogate or disannul. Any decision therefore on this delicate point, by the Provincial Representation of Buenos Ayres, would probably be regarded as *ultra vires*; and might become a source of inextricable confusion and anarchy. As in the exact sciences one demonstration is sufficient, so in the present case we would confine our attention to the conclusion that necessarily follows from these elementary and self-evident truths.

Meanwhile, we refer the "Morning Chronicle", a "British Sufferer", and all the invidious maligners of General Rosas, to the correspondence in question; as a new triumphant refutation of their silly and insidious allegations. In it we have a distinct recognition of the National Authority with which he is invested; a direct approval and explicit ratification of all the past acts of his Administration, and an authorization for the present and the future, that may well satisfy the most sceptical.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Secretary of state to Mr. Halenstein.

Department of State,
Washington, December 21, 1850.

[*Continued from our last.*]

The undersigned will first observe that the President is persuaded His Majesty the Emperor of Austria does not think that the Government of the United States ought to view, with unconcern, the extraordinary events which have occurred, not only in the dominions, but in many other parts of Europe, since February, 1848. The Government and people of the United States, like other intelligent governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and the events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from the settled principles of foreign powers, which is among the deepest principles and the most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves which could not fail to arrest the attention of the contemporary world, as they will doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and regular government, on which the American Constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of Government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They need not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in a short space of time, in the station which they now hold among the civilized states of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in man's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second, was desirous in his time to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on liberty." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the revolutions that have taken place on the continent of Europe, in favor of republican liberty, in the midst of the creation of America upon Europe; and the source and centre of this creation has been seldom seen, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the powers composing the European alliance is from the history and constitutional organization of the governments of those powers.

The sovereign who form that alliance have not unfrequently in their right to interfere with the political movements of foreign states (and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas of the age, in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied sovereigns after the restoration of the Bourbons, was, that all popular or constitutional rights are holden no otherwise than as grants and indulgences from princes; and that useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration, even the Holy Alliance Circular of 1, 1841, "ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; that this devotes them to the inevitable scourge of disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they seek to remedy." And the lists Austrian Majesty, Francis I. is reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Diet, in 1825, that "the whole world had become foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was clamouring for contemporary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the government of the United States since it is certain that that government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from the power or the permission of crowned heads. But the government of the United States based on the declarations of the fundamental principles without remonstrance, or the disturbance of its tranquility. It was twenty years ago.

"The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region larger than the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the dominions of the Czar and of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the American empire, within the period during which it may be hoped that M. Hulsemann may yet remain in the honorable exercise of his duties to his government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nation in its maritime means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where her ports are visited as it may be seen, also, in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property and all personal rights are amply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and stable laws; and civility, mild and prompt, is as well established as in any government of Continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely of all the improvements and progress which distinguish the age.

Certainly the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute government, if they retain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, and enabled them in so short a period to bring their country to the proud eminence to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They cannot, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. Their sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to those national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The American people, whether from blood or from numerous as the inhabitants of these United States were when the declaration received the assent of Europe. They possess, in a distinct language and in other respects, important elements of a separate nationality, which the Anglo-Saxon race in this country did not possess; and if the United States wish success to countries contending for principles of government and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right however, to take part, in the struggle of those countries in order to promote these ends. It is only in defence of his own government that it is proper to observe, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries, without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, they cannot be expected to cease to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

(*To be concluded*)

GENERAL ROSAS' LETTER TO GENERAL QUIROGA.—There are documents that cannot be condensed or epitomised. Even subordinate details, like the drapery of a portrait, or the background of a landscape, are essential to the unity and general effect of the whole. The letter in question is one of those; and in deference to its intrinsic merits, we have made an extra effort to give it entire and at once.

Seventeen years have completed their cycle since these profound, comprehensive and sagacious views were put on record; and, like the mysteries of prophecy, we can now read their truth, and appreciate their importance, in the light of actual experience. This accumulative evidence is a remarkable experience, is the severest test to which a human production can be submitted. From the verdict of time there is no appeal; and the great master-minds that "knew and taught the truth," Euclid, Copernicus, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Franklin, Davy, &c., stand as monumental records on the desolate waste of a past eternity.

Bearing in mind the extraordinary events that have taken place in rapid succession during this pe iod, and the actual state of the Confederation, we think the letter in question must be read with intense interest by every generous patriot and well-wisher to the country. Its great leading principles are equally true and certain, and its practical details equally applicable now, as in 1834.

CHILE.—Our dates are to the 31st January. Public order had been completely restored; but justice did not keep pace with it. Some of the public journals, the reconciliation is not cordial. A new periodical, under the title of "Sud-America," has made its appearance, under the auspices of Domingo F. Sarmiento. We may safely predict that its tendency will be neither conciliatory nor pacific.

A privilege for coasting navigation by steamers, had been conceded to a company for five years. The executive had also been authorised to give a subsidy of 30,000 dollars for three years, in favor of a monthly steamer between Valparaiso and the Southern ports. A bill was pending as to the transit of goods for the neighbouring Republics.

PERU.—The elections had proved in favour of General Echenique. The Assembly was to meet on the 20th, to proclaim the new President.

BOLIVIA.—Two insurrections the one headed by Colonel Perez, and the other by Colonel Sanchez, had been suppressed; the Peruvian forces Cooperating with those of Bolivia, in the cause of order.

President Belzú was making a tour in several of the departments, where he was received with the utmost cordiality. From Oruro he dictated the following important measure with respect to Argentine emigrants; giving promises of an effective neutrality, and a becoming respect to international law, in the future policy of that sister Republic.

Palace of the Supreme Government, Oruro, December 18th, 1850.

I, Manuel Isidoro Belzú, Constitutional President of the Republic, Captain General of its armies, &c., &c.

CONSIDERING,

That the unitarian Argentine emigrants, that have sought asylum in the Republic since the year 1831, first epoch of their proscription, have observed a reprehensible conduct, taking an active part in the civil disturbances of the country, and exciting civil war in every sense, rendering themselves consequently unworthy the consideration of the Government.

DECREE.

Article 1st, The Prefects of Departments will order all Argentine unitarian emigrants to quit the Bolivian territory, in the term of fifteen days.

2d. Those who are married, and those who can legally substantiate that they are Argentine Federals, are excepted from the provision of the preceding article.

3d The Prefects are authorised to render the provision of the preceding article extensive to all other foreigners whose conduct in political affairs has been notoriously conformable with the principles of strict neutrality, and of absolute non-interference which they ought to observe, especially the refugees from every country in the Republic.

Let it be communicated and published, Given at Oruro, First Town Preserver of the Institutions, on the 18th December 1850, 42d year of our Independence, and 2d of our Liberty.

MANUEL ISIDORO BELZU.
Tomas Balditeiros.
Minister of the Interior.
(*Republicano de Oruro*, Dec. 21.)

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Imperial Parliament was opened on the 4th February, by the following Speech from the Throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

"I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign Powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the States of Germany to carry into effect the principles of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year; I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

"I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separate States.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia articles additional to the Treaty of September, 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

"The Government of Brazil has taken new, and I hope efficient, measures for the suppression of the inhuman traffic in slaves.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the Revenue have been satisfactory.

"The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

"I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

"But it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties and promoting the interests of agriculture.

"The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign Power has excited strong feeling in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the Throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroach-

ment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

"It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

"The Administration of Justice in the several departments of Law and Equity will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that Administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation and impartiality the highest Courts of Judicature in the Kingdom imperatively demand.

"A measure will be laid before you, providing for the establishment of a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

"To continue the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceable amelioration, and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquility and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us."

On the 7th, Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom. The tone of his speech on this occasion was much more moderate than that of his letter to the Bishop of Durham. The discussion that ensued, so far as reported, presents no features of peculiar interest.

FRANCE.—The ministerial crisis issued in the appointment of the following individuals, unconnected, as the President affirms, with any of the political parties:—

M. Waiss.—Home department. Brenier.—Foreign Affairs. Germain.—Finances. De Rouher.—Justice. Magne.—Public Works. Vaillant.—Marine. Randon.—War. Giraud.—Public Instruction. Schneider.—Commerce.

The dotation bill threatened a new rupture between the President and the Assembly. In the event of its rejection, the partisans of the President propose having recourse to a national subscription.

The Assembly had not engaged with the Lepredour Conventions, for reasons sufficiently obvious.

A maritime force, under Admiral Montague, was ready to sail for Pernambuco, in consequence of the misunderstanding with M. Sonthe, late French Consul at that port.

GERMANY.—The news are unimportant.

ITALY.—The following correspondence, if correct, augurs ill for the future peace and tranquility of Italy :—

MAZZINI AND THE POLITICAL REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND.

THE following is from the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 7th inst.:

"Private letters from Geneva of the 29th instant state that the refugees, French, Poles, Germans, Italians, &c., who had been sent into the canton of Vaud have all returned to that of Geneva, through hunger. Mazzini is still in Geneva; and far more time past has been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the revolution. He is very ill—abandoned but it is certain that these resources do no proceed, as had been absurdly stated in the Paris and Swiss Socialist journals, from the English clergy out of hatred to the Pope, but rather from rich families in Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Numbers of men—the far greater part refugees—are recruited, receive pay in advance, and are regularly smuggled off to England, where the new expedition will set out. A considerable sum is set apart for the purchase of arms on the side of the Italian peninsula. The expedition, when sufficient in numbers and equipments will proceed to the first transactions to say p. m. of the Roman territory. Mazzini has evidently no desire for his army to risk an encounter with the French army of occupation. Some part of the Neapolitan territory will probably be the point selected at first. It is calculated that in the first encounter any portion of the Neapolitan troops that may oppose the army of liberation will be wrested; and that is to be considered the signal for the simultaneous rising of the patriots of Italy.

"On the other hand, Garibaldi is expected from New York with two vessels and 1,000 men, most of whom have served in Mexico. He has given out that he is proceeding to London, but it is believed that his real destination for the present is Taugiers, and from that point, he will try to effect a landing in Naples.

FIRES.—We have had two of these alarming visitations in rapid succession; one of them, we regret to say, accompanied by a severe loss of property, though fortunately no lives lost, or serious personal injuries sustained.

The first took place in the house of Don Idelfonso Ramos Mejia, during the night of the 14th instant. At one stage it presented a very threatening aspect; but it last yielded to the prompt and efficacious measures employed for its suppression.

The other, which took place on the morning of the 17th, had its origin in a wholesale Druggist Store belonging to Señor Bunge, occupying part of the premises of Don José Santos, Calle "Federacion." The adjoining apartments were used by Señor Santos as a deposit of Pianos and general furniture store. The inflamable character of the one and the combustible nature of the other, resisted the most energetic and persevering applications; and a splendid new edifice, with a great part of its invaluable contents, was doomed to become the prey of the devouring element. We have heard the direct loss estimated at more than a million current dollars.

The successful exertions of the Police Department, and other public authorities, in restraining the calamity and protecting the adjoining properties, receive and merit the highest commendation. But for these efforts and the effective means and appliances providently placed at the disposal of the Police Department, the disasterous consequences in this case would probably have been still more ruinous in that neighbourhood.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, March 15, Wind S. E., French ship Turenne, 298 tons, Dubarry, from Ensenada.

Sailed, Swedish brig Ariel, 397 tons, L. E. Alcrg, for Salado, in ballast, to take in a cargo of produce for England, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons.

Arrived, March 16, Wind S. E., French ship Paraná, 256 tons, Victor Girbe, from Havre 12th January, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 422 boxes, 332 packages, 8 bales, 5 casks, 45 baskets and 50 barrels merchandize, 5 packages books and cordials, 10 boxes preserves, 3 packages furniture and lamps, 50,000 tiles, 60 boards, 154 doubloons. Passengers 15.

Sailed, Spanish brig Margarita, 284 tons, Simon Amestegui, for Spain, despatched by Zamaran & Co., with 11,983 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do. do., 861 do. horse do., 2 bales calf skins, 4 do. sheep do.

British brig Adam Smith, 220 tons, David Gourley, for Cadiz, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 1915 boxes tallow, 7 barrels jerked beef, 24 do. tongues, 32 do. butter.

Prussian brig Soleil, 228 tons, Peter Rouvier, for Cette, despatched by Teisserenc-Vallat, with 3438 salted ox and cow hides, 90 dry do. do., 5256 horns, 438 bales sheep skins, 2 do. wool.

Arrived March 17,—Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to E., American brig Cronstadt, 276 tons, Edward Hatch, from Boston 11th January, in order, with 190,000 feet lumber.

Sailed, American barque Mary Smith, 322 tons, William Smith, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 11,189 dry ox and cow hides, 1698 salted do. do., 573 dry horse do., 251 bales wool, 3 do. calf skins, 11 do. deer do., 1 do. skunk calf do., 39 do. sheep do., 34 do. horse hair, 49,425 horns.

Arrived, March 18.—Wind S, E., in the afternoon changed to E., Brazilian brig Pereira, 166 tons, José Antonio Pereyra, from Santos 2nd inst., to Antonio Fernandez Ramos.

Sailed, Brazilian barque Zaudida, 300 tons, G. Godberson, for Bahia, in ballast, despatched by Wedekind & Co.

Arrived, March 19.—Wind N. E., Spanish brig Romantico, 298 tons, José Patarroy, from Tarragona 12th January, to Felix Buxareo, with 337 pipes, 26 half do. and 20 quarter casks red wine, 15 pipes brandy, 15 half do. anise seed do., 400 barrels oil, 980 boxes soap, 200 do. vermicelli. 50 barrels sweet pepper, 50 tins cod fish, 50 bales brown paper, 10 barrels and 25 bags almonds, 14 packages and 3 boxes dry goods, 1 box glass ware, 1 bale matting, 9 do. cork stoppers, 1 box cigars, 1 do. silks, 1 trunk books and clothing, 1 bag samples, 500 doubloons.

Sailed, British brig Lumley, 231 tons, James Scott, for Boston, despatched by De Lisle Brothers & Co, with 810 bales and 200 serroons wool, 1 pipe tallow, 16,000 horns.

Swedish brig Nordea, 220 tons, E. G. Osterberg, for Antwerp, despatched by D. Calvo & Sons, with 1,120 salted ox and cow hides, 5160 dry do. do., 100 bales hide cuttings, 18 do. horse hair, 25 pipes tallow, 1,000 bull horns.

British schooner Timandra, 165 tons, John Legg, for England, despatched by R. and J. Carlisle & Co., with 132 pipes tallow, 7,387 salted ox and cow hides, 318 do. horse do., 25,000 horns.

Spanish brig Restaurador, 202 tons, Gabriel Godoy, for Pernambuco, despatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 880 quintals jerked beef.

National schooner Louisa, 121 tons, Juan Gladousky, for Bueco, in ballast, despatched by the Captain.

Danish brigantine Helene, 149 tons, J. Melander, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by J. Tallaferro.

Brazilian brigantine Paquete Ubatubs, 144 tons, Pereira, for Brazil, despatched by N. Martinez and sons, with 2,000 quintals jerked beef, 90 dry ox and cow hides, 3 serroons straw hats.

French brig Philanthropy, 194 tons, L. P. Jubin, for Havre, despatched by Zamaran and Co., with 4569 dry ox and cow hides, 7333 dry horse do., 30 pipes tallow, 10 bales sheep skins, 7 do. goat do., 6 do. horse hair, 1870 horns, 6000 shin bones, 1000 half horse heads.

Sailed, March 20 Wind N., French barque Napoleon, 227 tons, Nicolas Rabardy, for Havre, despatched by Henry Solanet, with 77 bales horse hair, 3261 salted ox and cow hides, 6438 dry do. do., 573 salted horse do., 14709 horns.

Sardinian barque San Gio Battista, 220 tons, Lucas Villa, for Bueco and Genoa, despatched by A. Mazzini and Co., with 1723 salted ox and cow hides, 1877 dry do. do.

French ship Turenne, 288 tons, Dubarry, for Colonia and Bourbon, despatched by Lopez and Co., with 53 bales cow skin trippers, 125 do. hay, 40 fanegas corn, 40 do. bran.

Sardinian lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Arrived, March 21, Wind N., Bremen barque Diamant, 230 tons, F. H. Fajken, from Cape de Verde, 2d February, to John Galt Smith and Co., with 120 moyes salt.

Danish brig Ida and Emma, 155 tons, Erich Bock, from Pernambuco 2d February, to Freyer Brothers.

Portuguese schooner Velez, 141 tons, Domingo Costa, from Bahia 2d, March, Bueco 10th, to Felix Bujareo.

British steam packet Esk, 231 tons, William Valler, from Rio Janeiro 13th inst., Montevideo 20th, with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 11th per steamer Tay from Southampton 10th February.

Sailed, American barque Dragon, 289 tons, Nathaniel Andrew, for Boston, despatched by Zimmerman Frasier and Co. with 2892 salted ox and cow hides, 11057 dry do. do., 11300 horns.

Sardinian brig Hidra, 189 tons, Juan Bautista Antola, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by Jacinto Caprile.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

*Sabina"—975 tercios and half tercios yerba,
9 dozen handspikes, 400 horns.

"Henry Shelton."—115 boxes brandy, 800 do. red wine, 430 hogsheads and 212 half hogsheads do., 90 half hogs heads vinegar, 20 boxes champagne wine, 4 do. furniture, 21 do. pilchards, 11 do. cork stoppers, 40 bundles brooms, 5 boxes hats, 11 boxes paper, 55 do. preserves, 20 do. cheese, 1 do. saddlery, 1 do. voivit, 32 do. prunes, 4 boxes anise seed brandy, 109 do. cordials, 50 do. do. Kirch, 19 boxes, 2 bales and 21 corks merchandise.

MEMORANDUM—The Muskingum, hence 7th, January for New York, put in to Pernambuco on the 19th February, leaky. The Chicasaw from Bahia Blanca put in to the same Porton the 21st, short of water and provisions; and sailed for Boston next day, taking the Mail of the Muskingum.

EXCHANGE—MARCH 21.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	4s
Patriot Doubloons	39
Spanish do.	39
Rule on England, per doubloon	69 a 70d. per oz.
Do. Montevideo, specie	currency p. doll. 24d.
France, per doubloon	87 à 88 f. p. oz.
United States, do.	p. c. premium 1
Rio Janeiro	p. c. premium 1
The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 241	
The lowest 239	
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 39	
The lowest 37	
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 70d. per ounce.	
The lowest, 69 per ounce.	
Permits for shipping specie	p. c. 4

EXPORTS—March 21.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.

Dry Maladera, new, without butts, 48 à 50 lbs., pesados of 35 lbs.		51	à 56
Do. do. do.	do. 32 lbs.	41	à 42
Do. do. do.	campo, 3½ butts, 45, 50 and 55 lbs.	37	à 38
Do. do. do.		30	à 32
Hides, for Spain, 24 to 25 lbs.		49	à 50
Do. N. America, 20 à 21		49	à 51
Do. of all sizes		47	à 48
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs.		51	à 52
Do. small sizes, 12 to 14 lbs.		54	à 55
Ox hides, salted, 40 à 45 lbs. per 60 lbs.		41	à 46
Cow do. do.	40 à 45 do. do.	40	à 45
Horse do. dry, each		12	à 14
Do. do. salted	do.	13	à 15
Nonato, dry, 3 dol. duty, each, pesado 35 lbs.		58	à 62
Skins, duty 4 ₰			
Sheep, selected, pesado 30 lbs.		26	à 30
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.		8	à 9
Wool, duty free			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		22	à 23
Do. washed	say 25 lbs.	24	à 25
Mestizo, dirty,	"	30	à 35
Do. washed	"	35	à 36
Fine, dirty	"	40	à 50
Do. washed	"	50	à 75
Cordova, baled	silver	22	ch.
Horse hair, duty 4 ₰			
Black, pesados		24	à 26
" mixed	"	44	à 46
" white	"	60	à 65
Cow hair, with guts		58	à 26
Do. do. clean		30	à 32
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with stearine		90	à 91
" pure scarce	"	98	à 99
Mule clippings, pesados 4 ₰ qual. baled		30	à 32
Horns, duty, 4 ₰ ea. mil	prime	900	à 1000
Inferior do.	do.	600	à 700
Do. Cow	"	480	à 500
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ₰			
Long thick, lb.		5	à 6
Do. short white		12	à 14
Do. black		8	à 10
Jerked beef, duty 4 ₰ qq.		24	à 32
Horse hair, duty 4 ₰ lb.		15	à 16
Mare's grass		15	à 16
Goat skins, pesados	do. silver	15	à 27

Dry Hides continue scarce, and no select parcels for Germany on hand. Some few parcels of Bull Hides remain unsold, which are nearly discharged out of existences. The demand for all classes of light Hides for Italy has caused a great advance in price for this class.

Salted hides continue scarce, there being no stock in the hands of Saladeristas; the killing goes on very slowly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Persons desirous of attending the

Races on Tuesday next, will find a cheap conveyance on that day, from door to the door of Mr. Newnham's, Calle Moyo, No. 68, there being at present several seats disengaged. m.22—1p.

James G. Helsby, Optician,

begs to inform his friends and the public that he continues to occupy the same rooms [Altos] Calle Victoria, to which the entrance thereto is altered from No. 39 to 37½ by a new stone staircase, one square and a half from the Plaza mayor on the right hand, where he has on sale a good assortment of the following articles, viz :—single and double spring Lenses for all sights, adapted to all climates, spectacles assorted, also for all distances ; folding and other spectacles with various coloured glasses of lighter and dar ker shades ; with gauze spectacles to protect the eyes from the dust, or excess of light, well known as "Antelope gauze" ; also a double opera glasses, single do. N.B. these are well adapted to view the race course. J. G. H. also repairs Telescopes, opera glasses, eye-glasses and spectacles. m. 22—4c

The Undersigned Trustees for

the administrator of the late Mr. Robert Barbour, request that any person having claims against the Estate, lodge the same with Messrs. Wilmes, Bell & Co., sometime to the deceased, within the term of eight days from this date, after which no claims will be attended to. All those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Successors of the deceased.

Buenos Ayres, 21st March, 1851.
Robert McClymont,
m. 22—1c. Robert Ker.

For Sale, a small Estancia,

about 16 leagues from town, in a north westerly direction, would do very well for a dairy or for a sheep breeding establishment. Has about 1800 to 1900 varas in front and 7500 varas deep, with about 600 head of tame cattle and 1700 sheep, including about 300 fine merinos, two manadas of horses, corral, rancho, jiguel, &c., for further particulars please apply to Mr. Mayer, at his shop, Calle la Merced, No. 50, or at his residence Calle del Parque, No. 31. m.22—3c.

For sale, a beautiful spotted full grown Tiger, with iron cage, Calle Representantes 398. m. 22—p. o.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig

"ADA," 243 tons, John Amy, commander, all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only disengaged room for passengers. m. 22

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London. British barque

Concupcia, 231 tons, P. Jarvis, commander, has only disengaged room for passengers and for whom her accommodations are excellent. m.8.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For London. British barque

Eleonore, 276 tons, J. Monllis, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can still admit a few salted hides and light freight. m—1.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brig

"Hibbert," 259 tons, J. McCoy, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. f.21.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque

Mary Queen of Scots, 256 tons register, W. Wilcox, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only room for passengers and will be shortly despatched. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Brownell's, Grey & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig

"Wilton Wood," 243 tons, Russell, commander, has positively engaged all her cargo, and has only disengaged room for passengers. m.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque

"Baronet," 297 tons, Wyley, commander, has positively all her cargo engaged, and can only admit passengers. m 8.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque

"William Feile," 279 tons, register, J. Bell, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and can still admit a few tons of hides and light freight. m 8.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brig

Royal William, 156 tons, B. Maddox commander, is chartered for the above destination and will be despatched in a few days. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. The very fine

and remarkably fast-sailing British built ship Company, 319 tons register. G. Pringle, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's for 13 years, now on her first voyage and having expressly fitted this fine ship for the sole opportunity to shippers of cargo and passengers, she has still disengaged room for a limited quantity of freight and will be ready to receive same.

m 8. Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig Spartan, 191 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's is chartered for the above destination and has only room for passengers. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Norwegian barque "Balder," 300 tons, Andersen, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for freight. f.21.

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British schooner Ann Gregson, 170 tons, J. Gait, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and can accommodate a few passengers. f.21

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth-

French brig Perruche, 209 tons, Persaud, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has only room for passengers. f.21.

Consignees Messrs A. Dancel & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig-

antine "Brave," 167 tons, Lyth, commander, is A 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. m 22—1p.

Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuse & Co.

For Antwerp. Danish brigan-

tine "Henrietta," 195 tons, Boehrs, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's and has only disengaged room for passengers. m—8.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bernefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Hamburg brig

Lowe, 220 tons, Prinz, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, can admit from 4 to 5000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.21.

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. French brig

La Fee, 175 tons, Olivier, commander, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and has still disengaged room for about 3000 dry hides. m.—1.

Consignees Messrs. A. Seidfied, Esq.

For Antwerp. French barque

"Paul Bernard," 163 tons, Donaud, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, on her 2nd voyage, is chartered for the above destination and will meet with all despatch and offers a superior opportunity for passengers. m.22.

For New York. Sardinian brig

"Isabell," 253 tons, Badereco, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for passengers. f.21.

Consignees Piaggio, Pietranera & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British brig Eliza, 254 Tons, James Wylie, Commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast vessel and will soon be ready to take in cargo. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.

British brig Wyley, 216 Tons, Wyley Weary, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, offers a good opportunity to shippers being a very small carrier. m 8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British barque Queen of the Isles, 275 tons, John Donville, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds a very fast sailer and a superior conveyance for goods and passengers. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For freight or Charter.

Brazilian brig Falcon, 189 tons, J. T. Falcao, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very small carrier is a superior opportunity to shippers. m—8.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British brig Hilda, 191 tons, N. Le Brocq, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, now discharging and soon ready to receive cargo. f.21.

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances. For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 134, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
or
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots. Le tres beau, fin voilier trois mats Francais "Parana," jaugeant 256 tonneaux, Capitaine Monsieur Victor Garbe, ayant deja arreté presque tout son chargement, sera promptement expedié. Il pourra prendre à fret de 1000 à 2000 mins secs, ou non equivalent en balles et des Passagers, pour les quels ses logements sont très commodes. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser à Monsieur la Capitaine Garbe, à ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Cie., ou a Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue Reconquista, No. 55. 2t

Pour Marseille. Le petit brik Français "Melanie," 96 tonneaux, ayant une partie de son chargement arreté pourra encore prendre quelques tonneaux en outre sera et de balles et sera bientot expedié. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser à ses Consignataires Mr. Leon Caumartin, ou à Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue la Reconquista, No. 55. f.1

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots. Le tres beau trois mats [barque] Francais "Gil Blas" jaugeant 280 tonneaux, Capitaine Billard. Partira le vere 10 avril, ayant deja une grande partie de son chargement arreté. Il demeurera est de premiere classe et dans son premier voyage et offre une occasion avantageuse aux chargeurs et des passagers. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser aux consignataires Messrs. J. Llavallol et Bro. ou à Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue Reconquista, No. 55. f.8

For Havre. The A. 1. coppered and copperfastened French barque "Charles," 224 tons, Capt. Rousseau, will load with quick despatch, and being a very small carrier, offers a good available opportunity to shippers. Her accommodations for passengers are splendid, and the Captain guarantees the best of treatment. Apply to her consignees Messrs. Manuel Aguirre & Co. or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn ship Broker, No. 55, La Reconquista. f.15

For Marseilles. Passengers only. The entirely new and very fast schooner French (polacre) brig "Levantier," 140 tons, Capt. Thamin. Her accommodations for passengers are very good, and being a good sailer, they should avail themselves of the opportunity. Apply to the Consignees Mr. L. Caumartin, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. f.22

For London. The very fast sailing A. 1. British brigantine "John Romilly," 162 tons, H. Sinclair, master, will have about the middle of April, and can only take on freight 1000 dry hides. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Consignees Messrs. Ochoa & Bro., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. m.8

For New York. Passage only. The very fast sailing A. 1. American barque "Theseus," 290 tons, Hallett, master, will be her cargo engaged, and will be despatched in a few days. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. Apply to the Consignee Henry Hall, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. m.31

For New York. Passengers Only. The very fast sailing A. 1. copperfastened copper fastened Norwegian barque Augusta, 245 tons, Capt. A. Lude. Being a chartered ship, she will have quick despatch; she has a very superior cabin, in which she can accommodate passengers to their entire satisfaction. Apply to the consignees Messrs. Trumsein & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. f.29

For Genoa. The very fine A. 1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian polacre "LIA," 157 tons, capt. Sinodi. Still admits 3000 dry hides, which she will take at a moderate rate of freight. For passengers she has very good accommodations, apply to her consignee Felix Buxareo Esq.; or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle la Reconquista. f. 22—

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. The very fast sailing A. 1. copper and copperfastened, well known in the trade Argentine brig "Narcisa" 226 tons, capt. Valentin. Will yet take on freight about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. Her cabin is very spacious, and the Captain promises the most satisfactory treatment. Apply to her consignees Messrs. Georges Rizk & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle la Reconquista. f. 22.

For Rio de Janeiro. The Sardinian polacre "Eliado," 163 tons, Juan Vassallo, master, has all her cargo engaged and will be despatched in a few days. Can only take passengers. Consignee Vassallo. f. 22—

For Valparaiso and Callao. The splendid, first class, Spanish corvette "PERU," of 534 tons, J. B. Larrache, master, will sail in 20 to 25 days, and will take freight and passengers for both of the above ports. Her accommodations for cabin or steerage passengers are excellent.
m.15. Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

Shipping List
or
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. The entirely new, copperfastened and copperfastened brig L'acore, to Ligure, 172 tons Register. Capt. Louis Baner, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and is loading fast, she can only admit 100 Hides on their equivalent in dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. Consignees Messrs. Bail, Viale and Co. m 15.

For Freight or Charter. The superior and very fast sailing American barque "Henry Shelton," has but little cargo on board and will soon be ready to take in. m 15.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Freight or Charter. The splendid and very superior Argentine brigantine Gesina, 140 tons, Capt. Muge, is a beautiful little vessel and well adapted for cargo of dry hides.
m.15. Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Freight or Charter. Buenos barque Sophie, 200 ton, Capt. J. Kahlke, is ready to receive cargo on board, and being a very small carrier is a very suitable vessel for shippers.
m15 Consignees Messrs V. Casares & Sons.

For Rio de Janeiro. The A.1. American barque Robert Morrison, Smith, master, will be despatched for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. The new A. I. Sardinian brigantine "Sei Fratelli," 164 tons, Capt. Carlos Cenrado, has all her cargo engaged and can accommodate passengers very comfortably.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co. m8.

For New York. American brig Tuscany, 350 tons, Thomas Mayo, master, is a chartered vessel, and has splendid accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons. m8.

For New York. Prussian barque Isaac, A. 1. 304 tons, Capt. H. Laughoff, is a splendid vessel, and has only room for the equivalent of 200 hides. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co. f.21—

For Freight or Charter. Tuscan brigantine Rosalio, 122 tons register, Capt. Antonio Desturich, is of a very light draft of water, and an excellent ship for a small cargo of beef to the Brazils. f. 21
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For any Port in the Brazil. The splendid clipper built Sardinian Brigantine "Kelumpapu," 138 tons register, Capt. Sardi, is the fastest vessel in port without exception, and is ready to receive cargo immediately. f.21
Consignee Messrs. Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

For any port in the Brazil. National polacre Bella Union, 130 tons register, Capt. Brun-ngo is a very strong built vessel and can only carry 2000 quintals of jarked beef or its equivalent in other merchandize. f.21—

For Genoa. Has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch, the splendid Sardinian brig Camilla 242 tons register, capt. Pernas, will take on quick despatch, and she has splendid accommodations for Passengers.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co. f. 21—

For Antwerp. The regular line of packets for the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For Sale, an elegant and strong Tilbury. With a fine horse and harness. Apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 54. m.15—e.6.

Mr. Gaoghagan begs leave to return his kind thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 36, and hopes by a strict attention to merit their patronage, nett will be his study. He has likewise taken into his care parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as he in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families can also be supplied with Breakfast and Dinner by giving timely notice. An ordinary at 3½ o'clock.
m.15—7e.

On Sale at J. Blues' Store, Corner of Calles Mayo and La Merced. Port and Sherry Wine, in bottles or by measure, of superior duty, and choice and rare cognac and table wine of different classes at $40 per dozen, retaining bottles. Marsella Brandy and Hallands Gin. Comfort of different kinds. Pale Ale and Byass' Porter. Sauces and Pickles. Currants and Malaga Raisins. Capers and a variety of other articles.
Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1850. e.o.

To the Public. The undersigned Surgeon Dentist, has the honor to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from Calle Mayo N. 24 to Calle de la Piedad N. 43, next door to D. Francis Hargrave's Esq. House.
Jan. 4—10p. THOMAS COQUET.

Ollendorff's Grammars of the Spanish, French, German and Italian languages; introduction to Spanish conversation, with other works for the use of students, for sale at W. White's No. 8½ Calle la Merced. m. 4—5p.

Joseph W. Romano, Chemist and Druggist, from Germany, to Merlo Street No. 30, opposite the Cathedral, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general that after many exertion he has been satisfied to rent the establishment on a footing with the largest in Europe. Persons who may deign to honor him with their confidence will there find a rich and fresh assortment of drugs, essences, &c., recently received from Europe, which he can dispose of, by wholesale or retail, at prices lower than they can be had for at any other establishment in this city. Recipes made up at any hour of the day or night by the proprietor in person.

Linseed, mustard, almond oil, Epsom salts, and arrow root, sold extremely low prices. An assistant and an apprentice wanted. m.1—5e.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition, their names and the place from whence they come in order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 e. o.

Sherry Wine, just received and of first quality, ordered on purpose for the use of private families, in small convenient lots, for sale at the Store of A. Bulrich, Calle del Perú, No. 44. m.15—3p.

☞ **GEORGE TEMPERLEY**
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier—Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62. Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats, in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of different Cassimire and Tounvestings, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do. and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Pumpsola do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.
One price asked and no abatement. m15—3p.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Literary College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following course of studies:—

Reading	Algebra
Writing	Trigonometry (plane and
Grammar	spherical)
Geography	Conic Sections
Composition	Mechanics
Arithmetic	Electricity
Book-Keeping	Galvanism
Euclid's Elements	Hydrostatics
History	Pneumatics
Mensuration	Hydraulics
Engineering	Optics

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.
m.8—12c.

For sale, an assortment of american chairs, consisting of rocking chairs, settees, and the Cabinet and Chair manufactory no. 188 Santa Domingo.
m.8. 6p. John Shaw.

Furnished Room and Board. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at no. 5 Calle Piedad half a square from the Alameda.
m.8.—3e.

Notice. Mr. Augustus Powell has the honour to announce that his school is still continued at no 19 Calle Reconquista, where he hopes by strict attention to the morals and happiness of his pupils to give general satisfaction and merit the support of his friends and the public. N. B. An evening school will commence on the 3rd of the ensuing month; any adults wishing to attend are requested to signify the same to Mr. P. as early as possible. m.8—4e.

Wanted. A woman to take charge of a couple of children. Only such who can bring good recommendations need apply. Calle de la Defensa No 69. m.1—e.

For sale in an establishment to the south of the suburbs from 2 to 3 thousand superior sheep a choice of flocks will be offered to purchasers—also for sale at a moderate price 3000 good second quality sheep, worthy the attention of sheep farmers near town for supplying the market in winter. Further particulars, may be learned by applying at no. 119 Calle del Temple between 2 to 4 in the forenoon.
m.8—3p.

Notice. Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the British brig John Robinson will be responsible for any debts incurred by the crew of said vessel. m.5—e.o.

Just received and for sale at the Bookseller and Stationers no. 46 Calle Stn. Rosa, the Map of the Province of Buenos Ayres by Sir W. Parish, a Resident of London, also an excellent assortment of Rodger's Razors, Penknives and scissors, Gillott's pens, a few boxes of Newmans Water colours, metalic tweezers, India rubber and pencil letter folders, silver pencil cases, Bristol boards, drawing paper, drawing brushes, writing and copying ink, indelible do. & &c. Also Newman and Barrett's English and Spanish Dictionary and vice versa in 4 thick books, Velasquez's Pronouncing Dictionary, Johnson's do. (pocket edition) Guy's Geography and atlas & also a few Operas with Italian words for the Piano. m8—3p.

Dr. Tenker. Graduate, with Diploma of Doctor in Dental Surgery from the College of Surgeons of Baltimore, United States of Maryland, Dentist of the Cities of New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, San Augustin de la Buenos Aires, the new Capital of the Banda Oriental, and unanimously received by the Tribunal of medicine in this Capital, continues the practice of his profession at his new rooms, upstairs, N° 45 calle San Francisco, just opposite the corner from the House of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. half the square on the right hand, going towards the residence of D. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

A residence of 10 years in S. A. has enabled him to study the diseases of the climate which he finds affects the teeth of foreigners much more than of Europe or N. America. He fills teeth with pure gold which last from 15 to 25 and 35 years. Has a very curious mineral cement to fill those that are entirely gone *merely shells of teeth*, and often makes them useful for years as reference can be made to persons having some so filled by him here in 1841 and 1847, now in a good condition. He just received a new assortment of mineral teeth, (first introduced by him in this country) which he inserts much better than some other Dentists, and he particularly invites any person who may have been dissatisfied or disappointed with the operations of any Dentist either in Europe or America to call upon him. m.8—3p.

His instrument called Forceps for extracting gives much less pain than the old method of the Turnkey, which, often by taking a piece from the jaw bone and bruised the gums. His *Andean Balsam* to dissolve the Tartar so quick to gather in the mouth in this country) hardens the gums by its astringent qualities and makes the teeth more solid in their sockets; is extensively used instead of the Public Toothpicks who have suffered from the use, or abuse, of mercury it is invaluable.

His *Pumps Water* distilled from Roots and flowers, as an agreeable wash to refresh the mouth when in a feverish state; purifies its secretions, hardens the gums suffering from spongiuess or when there exists a scorbutic tendency; so common in this climate.

Persons suffering from sea sickness will find it very agreeable to use.

His *First Aid's Remedy* for the tooth ache is too well known to make any remarks about. It is generally effective.

His *Tooth Powder*, prepared by himself, cleans, polishes the enamel and preserves the teeth; containing no deleterious acids, so injurious to the enamel,is more foreign tooth powders and have.

His hours are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 4 to 6.
j18—8c.

Wanted, by the owner of a sheep Estancia to the south a person to take charge of a flock on shares. The advertiser would provide the stock, one half to be paid for by the person entering this advertisement. None need apply who is not of sober & steady habits. For further particulars apply at no. 119 Calle del Temple between 2 and 11 in the forenoon.
m.8.—3p.

San Isidro, San Fernando &c. Parties, or families wishing to visit the above mentioned places or any other part of the Country, will find a comfortable conveyance at moderate terms on application at Calle Mayo, next to Messrs. Nowahan and Yetman's provision Store. m. 1—5p.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 15th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.
	NATIONAL.		
Dec. 9	Pol. Bella Union, Quintela	Pedro Viale	121 Rio Jno.
Feb. 6	Sch. Laive, Gladosky	Elias Ramos & Co.	121 Bueno.
" 8	Bg. Nereida, Valentin	Ochoa & Co.	220 Quelwn
Mar. 7	Bgtn. Gesina, Muhle	Casares & Sons	170
	BRITISH.		
Nov. 15	Sch. Anne Sophia, Stevens	Nicholson, Green	151 London
Dec. 15	Bg. Gratitude, Jolly	Duguid, Barton	154 Lpool.
" 19	Bk. Richmond, Gilchrist	Nicholson Green	337 Lpool.
" 20	Bg. Wilton Wood, Russel	J. Best & Brothers	243 Lpool.
" 23	Bg. Adam Smith, Courtey	J. Best & Brothers	220 Calcutt.
" 28	Sea. Timanden, Legg	R.&J. Caithness & Co.	164 Falm'th
Jan. 5	Bgtn. Alley, Millard	Forbes, Mcrallister & Co.	290 Lpool.
" 16	Bg. Lumley, Scott	De Lisle Brothers	231 Bristol.
" 19	Bk. Carnegie, Jones	James Diack	220 London.
" 20	Bg. Ada, Amy	Nicholson, Green	230 London.
Feb. 1	Bg. Mary A. Goss, Wilcox	Nicholson, Green	142 London.
" 3	Bk. Eleanore, Moultin	Brownell's, Grey	256 Lpool.
" 3	Bg. Royal William, Maddox	Bayley Brothers	156 Lpool.
" 7	Sch. Wilson, Bell	J. Best & Brothers	272 Lpool.
" 7	Sgtn. Mary Ann Henderson, Ewan	Harrison & Sons	138 Rio Gde.
" 8	Sch. Geddes, Gale	Nuttal & Co.	171 Falm'th
" 9	Bg. Helen, Le Brocq	Dickson & Co.	191
" 9	Bk. Isabel, Wylie	James Canby	257 Lpool.
" 11	Bk. Newby, Hooper	Hughes Brothers	252 England.
" 14	Bg. Hebbert, McCoy	James Diack	259 Lpool.
" 19	Bgtn. John Rowe[illegible], Kendall	J. Best & Brothers	159 Lpool.
" 19	Bg. John Anderson, Barnes	J. McDunnell	247 Lpool.
" 27	Bg. Spartan, Elliot	De Lisle Brothers	191 Falm'th.
Mar. 1	Bk. Hope, Wylie	Bayley Brothers	253
" 1	Sp. Pamguay, Pringle	Samuel Brown	Rio Lpool.
" 1	Bg. Anslen, Wray	De Lisle Brothers	212
" 3	Bk. Queen of the Isles, Domaille	De Lisle Brothers	273
	AMERICAN.		
Dec. 15	Bk. Mary Smith, Smith	S. B. Hale & Co.	329 Boston.
" 17	Schn. Sylph, Williamson	Zimmermann & Co.	66
Feb. 7	Bk. Mary E. Sturgis, Studley	Zimmermann & Co.	315 Boston.
" 20	Bg. Tuscany, Mayo	Casares & Sons	267 N. York.
" 21	Bk. Henry Morton, Smith	Zimmermann & Co.	307 Rio Jno.
" 23	Bk. Theseus, Hallaway	Henry J. Hopes	290 N. York.
Mar. 2	Bk. Dragon, Lewis	Zimmermann, & Co.	289 Boston.
" 9	Bk. Sandwille, Johnson	Zimmermann, & Co.	411
" 11	Bk. Henry Sheldon, Long	A. Mancilla & Co.	386
	FRENCH.		
Nov. 25	Bg. Thibaithope, Jubin	Zuma & Tresserra	194 Havre.
" 27	Bk. Napoleon, Rabaudy	H. Peduzzi & Co.	327 Havre.
" 29	Bg. Melanie, Amic	Leon Caumartin	97 Marseilles.
Feb. 1	Bk. Ville de Lyon, Soulé	Llavallol & Sons	303 Havre.
" 6	Lk. Soleil, Rouvier	Teisserenc Vidal	99 Cette.
" 6	Pol. Levertier, Thamin	Leon Caumartin	140 Marseill.
" 9	Bk. Le Rhone, Richaud	H. Leger & Cie.	324 Marseilles.
" 11	Bg. Perroche, Penaud	A. Denoyer & Co.	200 Falm'th
" 24	Bg. La Fair, Olivier	A. Denoyer & Co.	197 Antwerp
Mar. 1	Bk. Paul Bernaud, Durand	To order	172 Antwerp
	SPANISH.		
Dec. 12	Bk. Nico, Iacen	Santamaria & Co.	230 England.
" 21	Pol. Adela, Domenech	Santamaria & Co.	164 Havana.
" 23	Bg. Margarita, Amasegui	Zumaran & Co.	189 Spain.
Jan. 14	Bk. Union Compostelana, Bravo	Llavallol & Sons	191 Spain.
" 19	Bg. Josefa, Juan	Leandal & Sons	164 Havana.
" 20	Sbg. Castilla, Alvarez	Demetrio Reguera	207 Havana.
Feb. 8	Bg. Triunfo, Rodriguez	Pedro Viale & Co.	222 Havana.
" 14	Bgtn. Argos, Argenti	Felipe Semillan	142 Havana.
" 17	Bg. Rocher, Ricardo	J. Begueristain	229 Bristol.
" 20	Bk. Eliza, Roldos	F. Bezares	263 Bristol.
" 21	Sgtn. Nuna, Vidal	E. Ochoa & Co.	128 Rio Jno.
Mar. 5	Bg. Cacique, Asurtuch	Martinez & Sons	199
" 6	Bg. Salvo, Cabrera	Martinez & Sons	127
" 8	Bk. Peru, Larreche	Zumaran & Co.	324 Tarragona
	SARDINIAN.		
Nov. 7	Bg. L'Amministgliodes Fratelli, Carbone	B. Viale & Co.	362 Genoa.
" 30	Pol. Lk. Romulo, Badaracco	José Anegos	246 Genoa.
Dec. 12	Pol. Sch. Carolina, Bonfiglio	B. Viale & Co.	221 Genoa.
" 21	Bk. America, Picasso	José Anegos	325 Genoa.
" 23	Pol. Creole, Lavagno	B. Viale & Co.	257 Genoa.
Jan. 11	Sch. Reinetgo, Sordi	A. Mancilla & Co.	124 Genoa.
" 19	Pol. Angelo, Bellorio	Pringle, Peirano & Co.	207 Genoa.
" 19	Pol. Arno, Michell	Pringle, Peirano & Co.	207 N. York.
" 24	Bk. Sch. Paolina, Villa	Sivori & Schiaffino	189 Genoa.
" 25	Bg. Hisleh, Astola	Jacinto Astola & Co.	220 Genoa.
" 29	Bg. Castello, Ferrato	A. Mancilla & Co.	127
" 1	Pol. Lis, Sicardi	A. Mancilla & Co.	941 Genoa
" 9	Bg. Lercorto Lagare, Bauer	Jorge Ottone	157 Genoa.
" 10	Bgtn. Sch. Ines Frattelli, Lagare	B. Viale & Co.	174 Boston.
" 26	Bk. Esperanza, Sosso	A. Mancilla & Co.	302 Falm'th.
Mar. 1	Pol. Sch. Rosita, Vassallo	Vassallo & Sons	163 Rio Jno.
" 3	Bg. Francisco, Copello	A. Mancilla & Co.	209
" 5	Pol. Adela, Lavarello	José Anegos	216
" 5	Pol. Nativita di Maria, Tascomia	Pagano, Patrone & Co.	203
" 9	Pol. Ape, Sasso	Pedro Capurro	174
" 10	Bg. Dogno Leopoldo, Compostello	Pedro Viale	219
" 14	Bg. Sabina, Fenaltea	A. Mancilla & Co.	136
	BRAZILIAN		
Jan. 16	Bgtn. Paqua, e Ubatuba, Pereyra	N. Martinez & Sons	114 Brazil.
Feb. 24	Bg. Tahuan, Falcao	Thompson & Co.	195
	PRUSSIAN.		
Feb. 7	Bk. Isaac, Lunghoff	Nicholson, Green	432 N. York.
	BREMEN.		
Jan. 21	Brig Marianne, Sagel	C. R. Horne	259 Quatwn.
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kuko	Casares & Sons	220
	SWEDISH.		
Jan. 16	Bgn. Nordon, Osterberg	D. Calvo & Sons	277 Antwerp
" 19	Bk. Ceres, Lindgren	Wedekind & Co.	459 Antwerp
" 29	Bk. Zenobia, Godbersen	Wedekind & Co.	459
Feb. 22	Bg. Ariel, Aberg	Casares & Sons	307 Falm'th.
	NORWEGIAN.		
Feb. 2	Bk. Augusta, Lude	Trumsein & Co.	421 N. York.
" 14	Bk. Balder, Anderson	Casares & Sons	374 Falm'th.
	DANISH		
Jan. 27	Bgtn. Henriette, Rohde	Bruges, Bornefeld	120 Antwerp
Feb. 19	Bg. Helena, Mahnke	J. Tutuforce	147 Rio Gde.
	PORTUGUESE.		
Mar. 6	Bg. Imperatriz, Avellar	J. G. Martinez	195 Brazil.
	BELGIAN.		
Feb. 16	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	343 Antwerp
	HOLSTEIN.		
Feb. 22	Bk. Johannes, Hallet	Gouvland & Co.	357 Bahlmor
	HAMBURG.		
Jan. 30	Bg. Lowe, Prins	Otte, Rosenthal	232 Antwerp
Mar. 3	Bgtn. Ernestine, Moller	Otte, Rosenthal	180 Havana.
	TUSCAN.		
Jan. 24	Sloop Cavallo Marino	A. Mancilla & Co.	56
Feb. 1	Bgtn. Ramolo, Dominitch	Wedekind & Co.	121

VESSELS OF WAR.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, Capt. Manning.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Capt. Dedilot.